ceived that a detachment of the enemy's cavalry and infantry had crossed the Treene at Sillerup and gained the rear of our left wing, and that a detachment of 80th R fles had very bravely opposed them for a considerable time, but were at repulsed. Six squadrons of the reserve cavalry four guns of the horse artillery, and the fourth ba-tailon, with four guns of the foot artillery wer therefore dispatched towards evening, and without difficulty drove the enemy across the Treene. All the reports brought in agree that the enemy directing a large proportion of its force against left wing, and this being the weakest part of position we commenced on the evening of the 24th to make arrangements for commescing the attack

with our right wing.

But on fineing during the night that this information was not to be depended upon these arrangetion was not to be depended upon these arrange ments were suspensed, but could be resumed at

With our army thus disposed, on the mo

any moment.

With our army thus disposed, on the morning of the 25th we awaited the attack. It commenced with our outposts soon after half past s. One of our batteries of twelve-pounders in position, and another erected on a projecting piece of ground to the west of listedt opened a furious camounade. The enemy had, during the night and the previous evening, concentrated the greatest part of their forces at Unter Solck and Ober Stolck and Blocklend to the extent of three brigades at least. Their first attach of any consequence was directed against our position in the dryguerwood, which they succeeded in carrying on the first charge, through a circumstance and yet explained. A mist and heavy rain at this time rendered any reconnitering impossible, which the enemy did not fail to take advantage of. The 4th Ride Corps, however, succeeded in recapturing the position.

ever, succeeded in recepturing the position.
This obstinate conflict, and the circumstance that
the enemy had thrown forward the greater part of his strength in this very critical direction, induced us at this moment to commence our proposed of

fensive operations.

The third and fourth brigades were therefore or

The third and fourth brigades were therefore ordered to proceed forthwith tarough France, the
second brigade debouched near Wedelspang, in
the direction of Bocklund, and the third marched
upon Unter Stolck and Ober Stolck.

The enemy was clearly surprised by this movement. Two battalions of the 4th Brigade had also
at the same time been ordered to debouch at idstedt, where the 15th battalion was warmly ensaged, and had this movement been effected, the
forces of the enemy that had been directed against
the position in the Gryanerwood would have been forces of the enemy that had been directed against the position in the Gryanerwood would have been entirely destroyed, and the combined movement of the three brigades in conjunction with the ad-vanced guard and the 1st brigade, which would also have assumed the offensive, would in all probability have been crowned with complete success But the attack of the 4th brigade was a complete failure, as on debouching its head was fiercely as-sailed by the enemy. The Gryanerwood and Idstedt were again lost. Iteven seemed probable at stedt were again lost. Heven seemed probable at this moment that the center would have been broken. The movement of the 3d and 2d brigades certainly restrained the enemy from pressing upon us too closely, nay, even perhaps from capturing

us too closely, nay, even perhaps from capturing the stone bridge again below lidstedt.

The 3d brigade quickly repulsed the esemy with great bravery at Ober Stock, captured three 12 pounders, and entirely destroyed a squadron of the enemy's cavalry, which had made repeated charges on the village roads, taking two staff officers and the commanders of the battery and squadron prisoners. But it was obliged to desist from this attack on learning that a portion of the enemy's troops, previously repulsed by the 4th brigade, had proceeded in the direction of Suderfahrenstedt, and were about to threaten the left wing of the 3d briwere about to threaten the left wing of the 3d bri gade in the rear. At this time, and through this movement, the combat with the 4th brigade was also renewed. The 3d brigade now retired, a por-tion across the ldstedt bridge and another portion across the ford. The 2d brigade, which had also advanced with great firmness, encountered, somewhat later, a superior force, and was compelled to retire from its position at Wedelspang, without

retire from its position at Wedelspang, without sustaining any loss of importance.

The retrograde movement of our right wing from Idstedt was covered by repeated charges from the advance guard and by the heavy batteries.

The lat rifle corps and the 2d battalion, supported by the 12th battalion, which had been drafted from the 4th brigade, commenced a movement from Gammeland towards the beech wood, and drove the enemy towards Helligbeck.

The battle had now continued from daybreak till

The battle had now continued from daybreak till The battle had now continued not cay reas and near 11 o'clock, when the enemy, now no longer pressed on his left wing, concentrated additional forces against the idsted position. To oppose this, the greatest part of the reserve artillery was brought into action, and the most flereely disputed conflict of the day now took place with artillery. We were in hopes of being able to maintain t We were in sopes of being able to maken this position, as the greater part of the lat brigade firmly kept its ground. But when the report arrived that the enemy were forcing their way across the Treene and had occupied Shuby, it appeared highly undesirable to allow matters to proceed so far, and about I o'clock the resolution was o

to give up the contest and commence a retreat. There seemed every probability from the great numerical strength of the enemy that their position numerical strength of the enemy that their position in our rear would soon be very considerably strengthened. A portion of the lat brigade, consisting of the 3d and 4th battalious, was therefore ordered to prevent the enemy gaining ground in our rear, and consequently readering our retreat less difficult. Our retreat commenced between one and two in the afternoon, with no other loss in matériel than three dismounted guns. At Falkenburg the reserve artillery, the advanced guard, and the 4th brigade, under the special command of Colonal

brigade, under the special command of Colone Von der Trann, Chief of the General Staff, so covered the retrograde movement that we were no longer pressed upon by the enemy. Theorder was now issued for the 2d and 3d brigades to retreat to now issued for the 2d and 3d origades to retreat to Missunde, the 4th and advanced guard to Schles wig, and the 1st brigade and the cavalry from Shuby to Rendsburg. On arrival at the castle of Gottorp the 4th brigade and the advance guard (now be-come the rear guard) took up the strong position at Fahrdorf so as to maintain a safe communication with the 2d and 3d brigade at Missunde, and also by this position to delay the enemy's advance by the direct road to Rendsburg: and lastly, to favor the retreat of the lat brigade, the reserve cavalry, and the heavy baggage, and to enable them to avoid the ground which the enemy's cavalry might renor dangerous.

All these objects were fortunately attained. The

All these objects were formattly attained. The whole of the begage arrived safe at Rendsburg. The reserve cavalry and the 1st brigade were but little disturbed during their retreat, and the four brigades, forming the main body of the army, had effected a junction on the night of the battle. But as it was necessary above all to reach the secure position of Rendsburg as soon as possible, the army commenced its march to Cluvensieck and Konigsforde. The large park of artillery retreated by way of Echernforde to Gottorp, and thence across the Eyder. The army thus found itself on the morning of the 26th in safe communication with morning of the 26th in sale communication with Rendsburg.

Bowever great our loss, the most painful is the

proportinately large number of officers killed and wounded, and as soon as this loss shall be replaced the army will again, with the excellent spirit that animates it, be soon as powerful and as ready for ction as at first.

action as at first.

The loss of men will be supplied immediately from the reserve companies.

We are well supplied with provisions, so that I look forward with confidence to the future. I shall have the satisfaction of bringing to the notice of the Stadtholderate for reward individual instan-ces of valor, of which a number of cases have al-

ready come to my knowledge.

I shall not be able for a few days to transmit accurate returns of our loss. We have had but few curate returns, but have ourselves captured betaken prisoners, but have ourselves captured bet tween 400 and 500. Rendsbury, July 27, 1850.

Bunlah Report of the Battle of Idstedt,

July 25.
COPENHAGEN, Sunday Evening, July 28-12 P M.

In accordance with the dispositions made, two In accordance with the dispositions made, two brigades of the second division advanced at 1; o'clock on the morning of the 25th of July from Havetoft. The fifth brigade advanced at 4 o'clock from Helligbeck. The latter brigade was engaged insmediately, and commenced the conflict, and which was speedily developed in an extensive degree on our right wing. The enemy attempted a flank movement against this wing. A few battalions of the first division were sent to oppose his advance, and they soon succeeded in driving the enemy back. enemy back.

The weather was extremely unfavorable, accompanied by heavy rain and fog, which prevented anything being seen at any distance. In an easterly direction no engagement was notified, and from the second division no intelligence was sent in. Under these circumstances, and as it was necessary that information should be gained from the officers and orderlies sent and for each of the content of the officers and orderlies sent out for such a purpose, the 5th brigade was ordered not to advance further, but merely to hold the enemy in check, and some additional aid in this respect was sent to it from

the reserve artillery. A short time after this operation was effected, intelligence was brought that a part of the 2d division, which according to the disposition made had directed its advance upon our left through Over Tolk, and after several battalions left through the village, was attacked by a most murthrough the front were ordered to return immediately, but even the greatest part of these were shot down, and otherwise scattered by the insurgents, about 1,000 men arrong, who, with some peasants, had prepared the ambuseade and executed it. Several officers of high rank who had hastened to the spot, were either kulled or wounded on this occasion. prepared the ambuscade and executed it. Overlat officers of high rank who had hastened to the spot, were either killed or wounded it this affair were unfortunately Major General Von Schleppegrof, the Colonels Von Trepka and Von Laszoe and Captarn Von Kranold; wounded—Lieutenant Colonel VonBulow; allof them most promising officers of the army. It was a natural consequence, that abanden a loss of the chiefin command of the division, with his staff in part, should have caused some confusion in our movements. This was, however, speedily rectified. Major-General Von Meza was sent with a staff, formed on the field of battle, to take command of the second division. At 3 o'clock this General left for his post, but which previously had been reinforced by three battailons of the this rigade, under Col V. Theatrop. This part of the army had in the meantime been ably got together and commanded by Colonel Von Buggesen. At 9 o'clock Major General Von Meza sent word that he was in readiness to advance again. As those batterned was in reachess to advance again. As those bat tallors however, hrd not returned from the point whither they had been sent in aid of the right wing. 3d brigade had in the mean while advanced

The 3d brigade and in the meanwhite arvances from its position against Sollbroe; and after making a bridge under fire of the enemy, forced the passage of the river. He was consequently most rapidly driven back upon Lubeck. The brigade advanced, at half past 11 o'clock, by way of Silber stedt before Schuby, which latter place was can

At half-past 10 o'clock the main strength of the army advanced, and took the entrenched pass be tween Arnholzsee and Langue by storm. After beavy cannonade this was effected principally by the battalions of the 4th and 6th brigade, among which was a battelion of Foot Guards, under command of Colonel Von Irninger, who proceeded on ward in union with the brigade of Colonel Von Ruder, to force the passes on the westerly side of some small lakes, and situate between them during which General Von Meza with the remain ing portion of the second brigade, and about four battalions of the 4th brigade, threw himself into position as reserve on the eastern side of the before mentioned seas.

By means of this attack, the determined defense which was made in passing through the wood hitherto was rendered less effective—a defense which was the more difficult to oppose by the ground on both sides of the road or defile being so

clevated and narrow.

The reserve cavalry, which had been concentrated near the main body, was useless in such a service. The last brigade had, during this operation been detached against Wedelspang, but without orders to force this pass. It had two battallons in Over-Tolk, and the remainder near Wedelspang. The duty of the third brigade, under the com-

mand of Col. Von Schieperen, had been so com pletely executed, and its arrival at Schaby was so opportune, in union with the advance of the main body through the passes, that this operation conouted not a little in causing the enemy to aban

don their intreachments.

The orders which had been sent to the brigads under the unfavorable circumstances in which it was at first placed, and which were then of an was at his placed, and which were then often rendered impossible in their transmission, by the ground being so difficult prevented, however, the movement of this brigade, by a continuation in an easterly direction, from gaining greater results.— At the union of the two principal main roads, and on the high ground of the old Chaussee, near St. Jurgen, our chief strength was thrown forward Jürgen, our chief atrength was thrown forward quickly. From this point our reserve artillery was detached against Lürschou and Schuby, in order to clear these points, and which service, with the aid

of Wegener's battery, was effected.

The fourth and sixth brigades were directed against Schuby, while the main body took up a position on the hights north of the town of Schles-wig. After the woods had been cleared to the west of Schleswig, the army marched through the town of Schleswig, about 8] o'clock in the even-ing, and took up a bivouse position from Hadebye beyond the Daneviske toward Schuby. The third brigade bivouscked near Neukruz as

a reserve. This position was taken up by 12 o'clock at night, and then only the headquarters were established in Schleswig, and which town

were established in Schieswig, and which town was occupied by one battallion.

The enemy has probably retreated upon Rendsburg, sending one brigade to Eckernforde. His less was considerable, above 1,000 prisoners having been brought in. Two pieces of camon, which be longed to the Battery Baggeson, and had fallen into bit hard during the street as Over Tolk hard. to his hands during the surprise at Over Tolk, have been recaptured, beside which five pieces have been taken from the enemy. In the hospital at Schleswig there are about 2,000 wounded insur-gents. Beside this, the greater part of the ambus ade in Over Tolk were destroyed, and the greater part of the village also destroyed. Many of the dead of the enemy are lying in the fields, as no waggens could be found here to convey them away.

Our victory bas very patience and endurance the necessary privations to which they have to submit and put up with the endless hardships they have had to contend with during the last few weeks. The greatest discipline exists and hitherto no excesses committed by them have come to the knowledge of the Commander in Chief.

But we deriver the last of an annual day of the Commander in Chief.

But we deplore the loss of so many dear comrades—the ambascade cost us several of our dis-tinguished officers; and on the whole we have in killed at least 12 of these, with 73 wounded, and about 104 killed and 2,300 non commissioned officers and privates wounded. Notwithstanding this. bowever, our army is not the less perfectly plete for operations. By order, (Signed) C. GL(C. GLUD.

ENGLAND. The Change which England is Undergoing. From the London Times

A semi-official pamphlet on Practical Financial Reform, published last year, began, " Economy is the order of the day," and ended with the words. "True practical retrenchment is to be sought not in the lopping off of round sums, but in the thorough exploration and readjustment of salary and serv-ice." There can be no doubt that this is the true doctrine. Economy is an adaptation of means to an end, and when the end is ascertained on grounds of its own, we have then to take care that our means are the proper ones, and neither delicient nor excessive. This can only be found out by frequent, if not continual, "exploration The changes which nations, and, indeed, society alto gether, are always undergoing, and which have thickened upon us of late years, make new methods necessary and render old ones supersident. ods necessary and renderold ones superfluous.-It is the office of the Legislature to "explore" It is the conce of the Legislature to "explore these changes, to see where the current has found a new channel and left its former bed dry, and to rescue what it can in return for that which it is rescue what it can install not that which it is compelled to surrender. If there is not a continual readjustment, it is impossible to conceive the infinite superaddition of establishments, of build-ings, of others, of materials under which we should labor. There are stories of ladies who have left in their wardrobes, or would have done so had the moth and the rust permitted it, all the dresses they ever wore in their lifetime, though the accumulation could answer no other purpose than to expose the extravagance of the deceased, and the absurding ties of fashion. There have been men, and states-men, too, who left heaps of coats, or walking-sticks, or shuff boxes. The trick degenerates into mere toarding, which is one of the lowest eccen-tricities to which buman nature is liable, but some times it stops short of hoarding, and shows itself in the form of an affectionate but rather silly fondness for used up or antiquated articles, as when a man keeps all his old carriages, or all his old horses.— Semetimes, the accomplation is the result of times the accumulation is the result of mere fickleness, and is owing to the unfortunate fact that a man cannot change his material and his engage-ments as quickly as he can his own taste. This is ments as quickly as he can his own taste. This is the reason why a fichle man is generally ruined—While his affections rove from horse-racing to yachting, from yachting to house-building, from house-building to electioneering, and in rapid succession to gambling, to pictures, to wines, and to what not, he is not able to dispatch with the requisite celerity the engagements and undertakings in which caprice has involved him. By the time that his whole soul is absorbed in collecting, perhaps, articles of virtue, he has several horses to run, a yacht and crew to get rid of, a house to faish, a borough to contest, a debt of bonor to pay, some superb gallery of pictures to change into money,

and many hogsbeads of wine to drink or throw away. Bo devoted is he to the present tidol of his affections, that he cares very little for all his former habbies, or rather hates them more than it would be decent to express. But he is tied to them, whether he will or not. All this is absurd enough, but it is the case of this nation.

History, indeed, seems to show that it is the habit of the intion to add new things to old, so that we are the most conservative, and at the same time, the most innovatine people in the world. We have

the most innovating people in the world. We have added Government by Barons to Government by a sided Government by Barons to Government by a King, and Government by the People to them both, hardly dropping or miniaying a single inconvenience incident to all three. We have added the peculiar exigencies of a Protestant Church to the pretensions and cost of the Roman Catholic, and, without the assistance of the State, the people have now undertaken an equal load in the shape of their numerous dissenting establishments. There are writers who maintain, with much gravity and some force, that the Crown and the Saxon institutions of the country are amply sufficient for its dovernment, with both freedom and effect, and that Parliament is suscless interpolation; while there are others who think the House of Commons sufficient for all practical purposes. On the combined judgment of the two parties we are doubly governed, and one of our Governments is superfluous. We have thrown the Peilon of the statute laws upon the Ossa of the common law, each enough to crash any Ossa of the common law, each enough to crash generation of lawyers, or any nation of lit gam To the two wealthirst of Universities and the leges maintained by local and general subscription, and the State has lately added, and is still adding at very great cost, new systems of education, to a great extent occuping the very same ground. To that trade which we had with all the world we add ded our colonial empire, with its monopolies, its dif-ferential duties, and its navigation laws, and for its support we immensely increased our armaments as well as our civil establishments. We have latas well as our civil establishments. We have lat-terly discovered that the object for which this in-crease was made was a mistaken one, and abourd-ingly we have given up the colonial system as an exclusive source of profit, but we have, noverthe-less, retained our increased armaments and our other colonial expenses. Nay, we have added to them. In theorems, curselves, once more on the other cooms expenses have a control them. In throwing ourselves once more on the open commerce of the world, we have undertaken the pelice of the most distant seas, and offered to be the letter carriers of the world. The result is, that we are now charged with costs of both defunct

Monopoly and regenerated Free Trade.

The shape in which this habit of super-addition most appeals to the senses and becomes most ladicrous, is the material of our armaments. We ha a stock of guns, shot, shells, powder, ball cartridg rockets, anchors, ropes, masts and spars, side-arm Accepting to meet the most lavish possible con-sumption for at least three years. Yet, beside deterioration by time, no man would venture to say how much of this wast magazine of destruction has how much of this wast magazine of destruction has not been superseded by improvements; so that if we had to prepare for war in good carnest, we should probably have to add new material to our old. At present, if a man proposes an improvement in the musket, he is told ne must date it to the existing sixty-five millions of ball cartridges, and if he thinks he has found out a better cartridge. or ball, he is told they must be large enough to fit the existing muskets. Had gun cotton been found a safe and effective agent, it would have superseeded 170,000 barrels of gunpowder. The fire the Tower saved us from the necessity of keep a hundred thousand obsolete muskets; but no is more likely than that our present store will b for our navy, it is becoming almost too tragical an affair to be talked about. We have added threedecker to three decker and steam frigute to steam-frigate, till all that can be said is, that we possess the largest accumulation of rotten wood and rusty

iron in the world. It has been our ambition not merely to do every on a grand scale because we do other things on a grand scale. A nation might propose to itself to secure its just weight in the scale of nations, either by warlike demonstrations or by a spendid and generous diplomacy. We have simed at both We have swoilen the pomp of our embassics that they may fitly represent a nation of vast naval power, while it is equally true that the pride of our embassics has reacted on the size of our fleets. Were it left to our diplomatists and our navy to settle it between themselves, we should soon have twenty first class embassics and a cordon of afternate ships of the line and steam frigates round nate ships of the line and steam frigates rou Europe from Constantinople to Cronstadt. That mutual rivalry proves a common extravagance. Ambassadors are not made to rely on fleets, and tering diplomacy. We must be reasoning circle if we maintain diplomatic establishme the State, because, simply because, we possess largest and most costly navy in the world. It with is, we attempt too much, more than any on nation can do without distress to its own people. less to its credit, and injury to the general interest of humanity. It has often been said t at a man never knows what he can do till he tries. It is equally true that he does not know what he can do till he tries. England has tried, and sho n knows that she cannot govern the world

Kallway Report for 1849.

the year 1843-a document which may be regarded as a sort of national budget, only second in in-tance to that of the Chancellor of the Eucheque has just been published. It records the state and progress of a wast aggregate of industrial undertakings which have already absorbed about £220. 000,000 sterling of the national capital—which yield a gross annual revenue of little less than £12,000 which give employment to about 163,000 individuals in various branches of labor, skilled and unskilled-and which constitutes the chief means of internal transit and locomotion to the first commercial community in the world.

The first topic of which the Commissioners treat

is the increase which has been made to our rail way communications during the past year. In the course of 1849, the Board sanctioned the opening of 869 miles of new railway—viz: 630 miles in England, 108 miles in Scotland, and 131 in Ireland—"making the whole extent of railway communication, at the end of the year, 5,996 miles, the proportion for England being 4,656 miles, for Scotlan 846 miles, and for Ireland 494 miles. Of the geo eral character of the extensions made within the past year, the report informs us that they largely consist of "small branches and short lines," which were required as "links to complete important communications." We regret to add that direc-tors have, in some instances, been ar more solicit ous about improved "traffic returns" than about the safety of the public. We are told that "the diffi-culty in procuring funds, and the desire to increase receipts and to show an increased mileage of rail way open for the purposes of public traffic has way open for the purposes of public traffic, has evinced itself by many lines having been reported to the Commissioners by different railway companies as ready for opening and for the conveyance of public traffic, which, upon inspection by the officers of this department, have not been found in such a state that they could report that their opening would not be attended with danger to the public using the same." The innesting officers appears using the same. The inspecting officers appear to have exercised their responsible functions dis

to have exercised their responsible functions dis-creetly and conscientiously, and with the best re-sults not only to the public, but to the permanent interests of the companies themselves.

We pass to those topics which are connected with the present state of railway property and lis-bilities. Notwithstanding our 5,996 miles of fin-ished lines, it appears that we are even yet—nom-inally, at least—not quite half through our taskinally, at least—not quite haif through our task; for "at the end of 1849 there were about 6,030 miles of railway which had been authorised by Parila ment, and still remained to be completed." And we are further informed that, in addition to the 220 millions sterling which had been expended upon railways at the end of 1849, (including about 23 millions sunk in lines not then opened) parliament a further sum of upward of 126 millions On the 30th of June, 1859, only 1.504 miles were in actual course of construction, as compared with 2,958 in progress on the 1st of May, 1848; and according to returns already presented to Parliament. #all work has ceased on about 350 miles of lines which were returned as being in progress in 1848, and which for the present may be considered as abandoned or postponed until more prosperous times." Moreover, the Commissioners infer, from the data before them, "that no great length of new line has been commenced since last year, and that probably only about 1,000 miles out of the 5,030 miles which still remained to be opened at the end of 1849 were in progress of construction at that time." "The reduction in the number of persons employed in the construction of lines has been very considerable, amounting to 84 361 persons, against an increase of only 3,280 employed upon lines open

for traffic;" and this reduction, added to that of 1848, and to further reduction, added to that of 1848, and to further reductions which may be expected to take place during the current year, will, we are informed, "make an aggregate of upwards of 200,000 persons, who may be considered as having been temporarily withdrawn from other occupations by the stimulus which railways received in 1845 and 1846, and who must now seek a disculting the control of the co

on the painful subject of "depreciation" the present report gives us little information that is really new. But we have never seen the ruling present report gives us little information that is really new. But we have never seen the rationale of this matter more tersely summed up than in the following sentence: "The invrease in the length of like open for public traffic during each of the years 15 i7, 1858, and 1863, has been at the rate of 20 30, 24 28, and 21 63 per cent respectively; whilst the everage receipts per mile, from all descriptions of traffic have decrossed during the same years in the ratio of about 2 23, 6 36, and 19 27 per cent respectively, and this while the gross receipts upon all the ratio and 12 39, 16 31, and 12 3 per cent for the same periods, ending in June in each of the years 18 17, 18 a and 18 40 respectively. The present finan-18-6 and 18-19 respectively. The present man-cial statistics of railways are certainly discourag-ing enough. The 5,998 miles in actual operation represent, we are told, a capital of £197,500,000, elding a great annual revenue of £11,800,000 -from which, if the working expenses be deducted "rou which, if the working expenses be deducted at the rate of \$1 per cent, there remains a net available profit of about 16.720,420," below at the rate of 3.40 per cent on the investment. "It there-fore appears," say the Commissioners, that all sums raised at a higher rate of interest than this

sume raised at a night rate of necessary and able for the remoneration of the original proprietors.

Our space only pornits us to make a brief mention of one other all important topic—the diminished porlis of railway traveling. During the year ed perils of railway traveling. During the year 1849 only five passengers were "killed from causes eyond their own control," being little more than alf the number (9) which appears on the returns for the previous year. The number "injured from causes beyond their own catol" has also decreased from 128 to 54—or one-third. This very considerable diminution, coupled with the fact that the aggregate number of passengers for 1849 [63.84]. ceding year, is most bonorable to the general cha racter of the railway administration of the country It is to be hoped that we shall continue to approxi-mate yet nearer and nearer to a state of things in which society will enjoy all the commercial am moral benefits of this most marvellous application of science to practice, without even that modicam of alloy which at present accompanies its use

Pauperism.

Pauperism.
From the Daily News.
The French poor-law commission sent by the
Paris ministry to report on English pauperism, has
just published a document of more than ordinary pterest; it is a report on the financial results the Poor law Amendment Act. The report is brought down to the close of 1849. The last was a favorable year in many respects. Provisions of all kinds were cheaper than in preceding years. Wheat, for instance, which had averaged in the previous years, 53, 59 and 64 shillings, was then previous years, 53, 55 and 64 shillings, was then selling at 49 shillings the quarter. Meat, saited provisions, butter, and cheese, were all equally low; the medifications in the tariff having pormitted their admission free, or at nominal duties. The necessaries of life were thus much easier to command in this period. On the other hand, the country was at the same time recovering from the terrible depression in which the crisis of 1845 had left it. The Continent also was still suffering from the effects of the excitement and changes of 1815, a circomstance which must have tended to the ad-vantage of English industry. Its statistics thus show a great increase of exports for the year 1849. Thus there existed a concurrence of favorable cir-comstances—provisions cheap, losses regained, employment more abundant, such are the general facts which distinguish 1849 from anterior years. From these considerations it should follow th

great diminution of pauperism ought to be ex bited in the poor law report for 1819. That which we find stated is, however, far inferior to what we might have expected. Thus for England and Wales (Iretand not being included in the report) we see that the sum appropriated to the relief of the poor amounted to 145 millions (francs) Certainly if we compare this sum with the expenditure of 1815 medicages a relation of ten millions. tainly if we compare this sum with the expendi-ture of 1848 we discover a reduction of ten millions. But 1848 was an exceedingly bad year. What strikes us is that in 1849, in the midst of the favorable circumstances we have noticed, the expandi-ture has exceeded the average of 1834, 1835, and 1836, the average of which was 143 millions. It is from 1834 that the great revolution was effected in the English poor law system. In a previous arti-cle we have exhibited the different phases of this legislation from the days of Henry VII. In the be-ginning public relief was measured by the wants of the applicant. Then, in consequence of the abuse to which the best institutions are liable, the law to which the best institutions are liable, the law was made and applied in such a spirit that it tended to increase paperism instead of diminishing it and 000 millions were not sufficient for the annual relief of the indigent. A Committee of the House of Commons reported on this subject as follows: "From the progress of the evil hitherto, there is reason to believe that unless an efficacious remedy and the found and subject the expanditure for the can be found and applied, the expenditure for the relief of the poor will go on increasing until the poor rate will absorb the revenue of the estates on which they are levied: and that the consequent abandonment of agriculture, and the destruction of accumulated property will lead to the subversion accumulated property will lead to the subversion of that happy condition of society which has so long characterized Great Britain. At this cry of alarm opinion was excited, and passing from one excess to another, Parliament coacted the hardest and most restrictive conditions for the administration of poor law relief. This new system received its completion in 1854. In the first years of its operation a considerable saving was effected, and it was thought that this would become still greater as the new measure got more thoroughly into work. The new system, however, has now been in operation fifteen years, and to day we may be permitted

The new system, however, has now been in operation fifteen years, and to day we may be permitted to express an opinion upon the result, without being considered rash. But the great saving which was promised is nowhere to be found. England has had the odium of rigor in the treatment of her peer without the compensation of profit.

For, as we have seen, under all the favorable circumstances of 1849, the expenditure has been 145 milhous; while in 1834, 1835 and 1836, the average was only 143 millions. Such a result is by no means satisfactory. The same document informs us that on the first of July, 1849, the number of poor in receipt of relief was about a million; that is to say, one pauper in forty of the whole populais to say, one pauper in forty of the whole popula-tion. This is too great a proportion in a country where there are so many resources, and where commerce, manufactures and employments offer so many openings to human activity. But in Ireland many openings to human activity. But in Ireland it is still worse. There, pauper legislation oper-ates in such a manner that one third of the population is crushed beneath a load of taxation that the other two thirds may not be left to perish of hunger It is mathematically demonstrated that those who can pay the enormous amount of taxes which is reed of them are each day approaching the abves of panperism, and, before long, follow one another to its depths. The eight militons of Irish will thus be cast upon the charity of England—of England, whose ear is already so deaf to the cry of her own

ARRIEL ASCENT ON HORSEBACK -At the Lam-ARRIEL ASCENT ON HORSKHACK — At the Lambeath at Police Office on Thursday, Mr. Thomas applied to the sitting Magistrate, Mr. Norton, to prevent the proposed ascent of Mr. Green, from the Royal Gardens, Vauxhall, on horseback. Mr. Thomas contended that the act of taking up the borse was an act of cruelty, and instanced M. Poltevin's recent ascent in Paris, when at a certain attitude of the Mr. Contends o tude blood flowed copiously from the mouth and nostrils of the animal. Mr. Green said that were nostrils of the animal. Mr. Green said that were he to ascend twice as high as he ever did, it would not he felt conlident, occasion the slightest difficulty in the breathing of the horse. Mr. Norton thought such exhibitions could never possibly serve any useful purpose, and that they were altogether opposed to true British feeling and to humanity.—He recommended the proprietor of Vauxhall to substitute a wooden horse for a live animal.

-The papers make a jest of Mr. Green, who it seems went up on a wretched little pony fastened

FRANCE.

The Way Things are Going. A remarkably interesting letter appears in the Morning Chronicle of Tuesday, from the pen of its Paris correspondent. The writer says: "It is evident, from the remarks of the different parties now atrugging for power in France on the affairs of the Monitour du Soir, that none of them are prepared Monifeer du Soir, that bone of them are prepared at the present moment to push their pretentions to extremities. There is not one of the journals which support the principle of Monarchy, in opposition to the Republic, that does not regard the duration of things in their present form as impossible. They all admit that a change must be made, at the very furthest in 1852; that France cannot tolerate a Constitutional system which brings the country to

the verge of revolution every four years, but there their unanimity ends. The Poneoir pats forth the claims of Louis Napoleon to the permanent possession of power with great boldness and frankness. The paths are of Heavy V. and of the Orleans is mily, do not give expression to their wishes so clearly. They labor with great assiduity to undernine what now exists, with the view of ultimately exerthrowing it; but they do not venture to point to everthrowing it; but they do not venture to point to the precise mode of solution. One thing, however, is clear, that they are as hostile to the permanent ble the Republicans, usually so noisy, are the or party that preserve an appearance of calminess They sat upon the old adage of 'possession being nine points of the law,' and reserve their efforts till their adversaries, either by a coalition or by the prependerance of one of them, appear to be in a position to endanger the existence of the Republic. "It is quite impossible to foresce how all this is end. At present the Republicans seem to be

ed party of order is nothing but a rope of saud, and that it has been kept together by nothing but its harred of the Hepublic, a feeling which is common to albits members. The party of order has no dif-

culty in remaining united when the object is to put own the Republic; it has done so ever since the 23th February, with very little exception. But now comes the important question of what is so succeed the Republic. The Bonapartists cry out for the con-pire: the Legisimists will hear of nothing but Berry V , while the Orleanists, who feel that their importance would be entirely list in the event of the advent of either of these parties, still hold out for the Duchess of Orleans and the Count de Paris. There is not one of these parties that would not consider the continuance of the Republic for some time longer a less misfortune than the success of either monarchical allies. Louis Napoleon, who has stood by the socalled party of order (or Moderate party,) through good report and evil report, would have good cause to complain, if that party, which has always lauded his administration, were to thrust him aside at the last moment; and would probably, in that case, throw himself into the hands of the Republicaus. The Legitimits, and Chapitic and Republicaus. himself into the hands of the Republicaus. The Legitimists and Orleanists are nearly in a similar position as regards Louis Napoleon. They consider the prolongation of his power as a mere cloak for its permanency, and would, therefore, look upon the reelection of Louis Napoleon as the loss of their battle. Their cry is, "If we are to have a Republic, let it be a real Republic, and not a disguised empire!" If, therefore, they saw no chance of the restoration of the elder branch of the Bourbons, at the termination of Louis Napoleon's tenure of office in 1852, it is not at all impossible that they would join the Republicans in turning him out. would join the Republicans in turning him out, trusting the chapter of accidents would improve their chances under a new President. The only one of the Monarchial parties that has any interes in maintaining matters as nearly as possible in their present position for some time longer is the Orieanist party. The candidate of the Orieanists is a minor: so that, in the event of his being called to the throne, there would necessarily be a regency; and from the recollection of the misfortunes produced by repencies in the olden times, that fact is a serious impediment to the hopes of the Orleans family. The partisans of the Orthat fact is a serious impediment to the hopes of the Orieans family. The partisans of the Or-leans branch are on this account not altogether adverse to the continuance of the Republic for some years longer, whether under the Presidency of Lonis Napoleon or another; but, for evident reasons. Louis Napoleon would not be the President of their choice if, as is generally admitted, his reelection would be considered by the country as quivalent to the establishment of the ampire this shows how difficult it is to foresee what will be the results in 1852. All the contending parties hope that matters may turn in their own favor hope that matters may turn in their own favor; but it is not at all impossible that, owing to the divisions of the Monarchists, the crisis which is expected to upset the Republic will end in confirming and consolidating it. There are many who think that in the difficulty of choosing a President in 1852, the different parties will combine is selecting a commission of three members (of which Louis Na poleon will not be one), to execute the office of President; and that in that way the Republic will be allowed to stagger on for some years longer. In the meantime, all that we can do is patiently to watch the maneuvers of the combatants, and to congratulate ourselves that we are merely specia-

The letter of the Times correspondent, of the same day, is as follows:

"The 'solution,' meaning thereby a comp d'état, is a topic which, in the absence of any more immediate cause of emotion, still seems to occupy the minds, I should scarcely say of the public, but of the cruise and more ynews moneyer that throng the curious and motey newsmongers that throng the purileus of the Bourse. It is scarcely neces-sary to say that all, or very nearly all that proceeds sary to say that all, or very hearly all that proceeds from such a source is liable to suspicion, when it is not known to be actually untrue. But however we may receive in doubt and hesitation the intelligence of the coulisses, no one will hesitate to admit their power of invention and skill in grouping and coloring. A general assurance was given you, some days since, of a coup détat. We have proment I write, the conditions already agreed to by those whose services have been obtained for it, the errors who are to fill high offices when it shall perfors who are to fill high offices when it shall have succeeded—the day, hour and place when it will be effected—all are given to you with remarkable minuteness of detail. For lastance, the day hearth of the consulation of the file of the file. mfortable to the incredulous to find that on that sitt there is some slight difference of opinion) will be proclaimed, is the 15th August, the annivers as you are aware, of the birth of the Corstean L ienant who wore the purple, planted on his brow the Imperial diadem, and wedged the daughter of the Cousars. The place—none else would be suitable in name or association—the Champ de Mars. but how or in what manner, this second Imperial triumph is to be achieved-whether by simple ac clamation of the crowd, or in the old custom of the Franks, by the army raising their adopted chiefs on their shields, is not so clearly stated. A Te Denm will, of course, be performed at Notre Dame, immediately after the proclamation in the open air, with all the imposing effect that religious ceremonies can produce; and a devoted prelate, already marked out for the dignity of cardinal, will impiore Heaven to sanctify the choice of the peo-ple! Among other honors and dignities to be law ished in recompense for adhesion to the new order of things, those intended for some of the leading men of the day merit especial mention. Get Changarnier is to be forthwith named Grand Con Changamier is to be forthwith named Grand Constable, M. Molé President of the Senate, and M. de Mentelambert Vice President of the same Illustrious, and, if we judge by the past, obsequious body. There is no use in troubling you with the details of the minor dignities which an abandonment of Hepublican princiciples will, we are told insure to the lucky apostates, though they are minutely described as the ones just mentioned. A flat denial or a positive continuation of all this, or any part of it, will not be consignation of all this, or any part of it, will not be expected. But whether true as a whole or in part, or false, one thing can be deduced from this frequent recurrence to such rumors, and that is the desire that seems to prevail of a change from the present to some more certain and fixed condition, and when a reprieve from renewed agitation, by means of a prolongation of powers, would be accept-ed. May it not also be the case that these ramors are thrown out occasionally, by way of feelers, to try public opinion? If they produce alarm or excite bostility, why nothing is easier than to contradict them. If well received, tant micra, they may do good service. "With respect to the day, the 15th of August.

now indicated by the propagators of reports, it may as well be observed that there is scarcely one out of the 12 months into which the year is divided, out of the 12 months into which the year is divided, that has not its dies fasts or nefasts, as the case may be. January (to begin with the first) has its anniversary of the 29th, that on which Changarnies baffled the projected insurrection. February has its three days of successful revolt. March, its 16th, that of the manifestation known as the bonnels of poil, and its 17th, the counter one. April, too, can point to its 16th, not, truly, with great glory, but point to its loin, not, truly, what great good over yet not entirely without pride. Of the 15th which May claims, many of those who are now in exile in England and elsewhere can give information.—June has its angain traced in blood. July, August, September, October, November, have each some incidents which might serve as a memorial and December-has it not its 10th, the anniversar, of the election of the President of the Republic There are thus few days that do not present some incident sufficiently remarkable or tempting to serve as an anniversary, or afford an occasion of making a coup d'état. The birthday of the Emperor seems, however, to be rather a lavorite one for the object. All that can be said is, that if the natty principally concarred lights on a good opportunity principally party principally concerned lights on a good oppor-tunity for doing what is so often attributed to him, it is probable he will not neglect it. I know many people who would intreat him to do so, were it only to spare them the perplexity which such ramors,

unanimous or discordant, true or false, so often an

while all this is going on, the Bourbon party we while all this is going on, the Bourbon party we not idle; and their cravings after rule are asstrong as ever. M Creton, who gave notice of his intestion to bring forward a motion in the Assembly, to the effect that the decree which banishes the Boubons from the territory of France should be repeated has been requested by the partizans of both branches of the family to postpone his motion till after the vaccation, and it is understood that he will sociate to the request. The Order of Wednesday last, it an actual in which the recent attempts of the particular in which the recent attempts of the particular in the order of the particular in which the recent attempts of the particular in the order of an attile in which the recent attempts of the part rans of Louis Napoleon to recensions the Kapie are severely handled, speaks of the Price of Joh are severely handled, speaks of the Price of Johville in a way that shows it is the intention of some of the friends of the Orleans family to bring for ward the Prince of Johnville, in 1852, as a candidate for the Presidency. As a further proof of the activity of the Legitimist party, it is stated that M Guizzt has left Paris for Cologne, and is to proceed then to Wiesbailen, where the Count de Onamond is daily expected. The negotiations for a recognishation between the two branches are still going en and M. Guizzt takes an active part on behalf at the Orleans family. In the course of a few days there will be a regular Congress of Legitimist at W. iesbaden, and the more moderate leaders of that party are admissed that the old Conservative party under Louis Philippe shoul, he represented on that occasion. A mong the Legitimists who have re-Among the Legitimists rived invitations from the Count de Chambord are MM Berryer and Larochejaquelin, who have pted Among the other "pigrims" win be M. ernand de la Ferronaye, son of the Count de la Ferrotage, who was Ambassador under Charles X; and M. de is Ferro Meun, the son in-law of Count Mole. From this it would appear that Count Mole is determined to have more than one

Miscellaneous.

On Saturday Professor Barral and M. Bixis made a second ascent from the Paris Observatory in a balloon for the purpose of making solentific experiments and observations. They made their descent in the neighborhood of Chateau Thierry, and M. Arago is to communicate to the Academy of Sciences the result of their observations.

The Moniteur announces that the President of the Republic, wishing to testify the satisfaction that the Government of the Republic has felt at the real, ability and enlightened firmness of which M. Drouyn Le Lhoys, ambassador to her Britannie Majesty, has given proofs in the late negotiations relative to Greece, has, by a decree dated the 28th of this month, raised him to the dignity of grand officer of the National O derof the Legion of Hoor. Another decree confers on M. Thouvenel, Envoy

officer of the National O derof the Legion of Honer.
Another decree confes on M Thousenet, Eavoy Extraordinary and Minister of the Republic to the Court of Athens, the rank of commander of the Legion of Honor, for the skill, pradence and zeal displayed by him during the late events in Greece.
The Moniteur also announces that the Minister of Marine has decreed a gold medal of honor to Capt. Denison of the American schooner Jacob W. Ryason, for having saved six seamen who were separated from the Fresch whaler the Ganeral Teste, and for having carefully provided them with every necessary, in the most generous and disinterested manner during thirty-four days.
It is quite settled that the President of the Republic will pass the greater portion of the variation

public will pass the greater portion of the variation in perambulating France, in the bope of gaining popularity among the agricultural classes. In the course of his perceptations he will visit the east and south of France. He bopes that in the course of his journey the feeling of France in his favor will become so evident that none of the other candidates or over the course of the course of

distates for power will venture to oppose him.

The Monteur has just published two decrees, dated the Sthult relative to the execution of the laws on the stamp on bill of exchange bills to order, shares in companies, &c. and on the stamps for journals. The law on the stamps for commercial tills not coming into operation until October, the Government will, it is expected, be prepared with the new dies required for them. the new dies required for them

The Danish Ambassa for has had long interviews

with the President of the Republic. The French Government is preparing, in concert with England and Russia, negotiations in order to terminate the differences between Denmark and Schleswig by a treaty. It is supposed that the recent defeasure for d by the Duchies will render more easy the arrival at a more definitive result. rival at some definitive result.

The friends of Lamoriciere intend to bring forward this General as a candidate for the President-

ship in 1852. We find the following in the Siecle on the subject of the differences which are said to have existed between the Minister of War and Gen Changari'er:
"The general subject of conversation in the lob

"The general subject of conversation in the lob-bies and on the beaches of the majority is a very remarkable report, which has it is said, been drawn up by Gen Preval, and presented to the President of the Republic at the request of the lat-ter. M. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, tired, it is said of the interminable dilierences and perpetual conflicts which arise between Gen Changarnier and the Minister of War, requested Gen Pravalto school a report to him in which the respective posubmit a report to him in which the respective po-sitions of the Minister of War and of the Com-mandant of the Army of Paris should be clearly de-tined, according to the laws and regulations of the Army, as well as to military traditions. The re-port of Gen Preval is said to be a comple treatise on the matter, developed with all the authority of science and of long experience. The conclusion, if we may credit the reports which have reached us, are not all favorable to the exorbitant presence of Gen. Chargarnier; and the President is said to have been touched at the arguments of which the experienced author of the report has founded his opinion. We would not dare to affire that the communication of this important document will cause any modification whatever in the his rarchic relations of the Minister of War and Gea. Changarnier; but it would be to be regreted if the important work of Gen Preval were to remain the up in the cartons, and not be made use of to estighten public opinion on such a delicate and considerate under the cartons. icated point."
The National has a similar announcement to the

RUSSIA.

An Important Document.

A Russian circular note to the European Garements, declares that the Emperor regards he difficulties of the present state of Europe as capable of no solution except from the treaties of 1815. In Belgium, where those treaties had been roken, distance had prevented intervention; that the asses difficulty did not exist in the case of the Dachies and that in order to maintain the integrity of treaties, he would lend his active support to the King of Denmark in his endeavors to incorporate the Duchy of Schleawig into the Danish Monarchy. The note boasts of the support which the Impedia Cabinet will find in its determination to uphoid distreaties of 1815 in the Government of Praces, which is called a faithful ally.

Without doubt this note is calculated to excite a high degree of attention throughout Europe. If France is inclined to restore the treaties of 1816 in the first step she has to take is to bring back the vagrant Bourbons. If Russia will insist on regarding the treaties as the public law of Europe, however the theory of Cracon. She must further restore Greece to the Ports, so were to Hungary its historical constitution, and askeep the treaties of the ports in the present the parent is historical constitution, and askeep the treaties in integrated constitution, and askeep the treaties in integrated constitution, and askeep the treaties in integrate to the parent is the interior constitution, and askeep the treaties in integrate to the parent in the proper in A Russian circular note to the European Go-

She must further restore Greece to the Ports, so cure to Hungary its bistorical constitution, and and the results of her own policy in the Danubias pris-

AUSTRIA.

Miscelianeous.

A letter from Vienna, of the date of July 26, states that General Williaen had written to Baron Heas, Master of the Ordinance, desiding him to send Austrian officers to proceed as volunteers with the Schleswig army. The General had particularly specified one officer of engineers, whose assistance he greatly desiderates. Baron Heas has been compelled to decline this request in an official manner. Several Austrian officers, however, have resolved to obey the call, even at the risk of never again entering the Austrian service.

Gen. Haynau was received at Vienna by the Emperor in the most gracious manner. When the General adverted to his undeserved recall, as he did at the commencement of the interview, the Emperor took great pains, but in vain, to divert the conversation to another topic. The General took occasion to tell the young monarch a few truths, which he had probably never heard in his life before. The Emperor accompanied him, on his taking leave, right to the door, and shook him warming by the hand. The visitor departed for Gratz.

The Catholic priesthood of Schleimbach, near Vienna, have been pretending a display of sopernatural power in the person of a girl, out of whose hands, feet and left side blood is said to flow every hands, feet and left side blood is said to flow every hands, feet and left side blood is said to flow every hands, feet and left side blood is said to flow every hands, feet and left side blood is said to flow every hands feet and left side blood is said to flow every hands feet and left side blood is said to flow every hands feet and left side blood is said to flow every hands feet and left side blood is said to flow every hands feet and left side blood is said to flow every hands feet and left side blood is said to flow every hands feet and left side blood is said to flow every hands feet and left side blood is said to flow every hands feet and left side blood is said to flow every hands feet and left side blood is said to flow every hands.